SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 30.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.-We learn from Col. Graham that the Post-Master General has employed an Express to bring on the Message to New-York. If it is delivered at 12 o'clock on Tuesday it will reach New-York by 11 o'clock the same evening, and appear in the Tribune of Wednesday moraing.

The Manufacturers and their Friends. Our citizens engaged in Manufacturing mus be quite overwhelmed with the goodness of the Loco-Foco party in saving them from the ruin on which they were rushing. That party, with that keenness of Economical foresight for which it is distinguished, perceived that the Iron and moment, so as to foreshadow and fasten the meas-Cloth men would certainly ruin themselves under ures of Polk's Administration, in advance of troublea Protective Tariff; so they have elected Polk and a ditto Congress to break down the Tariff and save the Manufacturers from the destruction into the jaws of which they were bent on rushing! Can they ever be sufficiently grateful for this unmerited kindness?

These nevel and self-created protectors of the spindle and trip-hammer are willing to sacrifice even their consistency to their benevolence. Before the Election, they made the People stand aghast at their computations of the enormous and augmenting profits of Manufactures-the exorbitant prices and profits secured to the makers of Hardware, Sheetings, Calicoes and Cassimeres by our Protective Tariff. These prices and profits were represented as inevitable results of Protection. So argued Silas Wright in his Watertown Speech to the Farmers. It was in vain that we urged the impossibility of maintaining a higher rate of profit in any busi ness than that realized by Business generallyno matter if the duties were five per cent. on some articles and five hundred on others. Mr. Wright had assumed that if any branch of business were protected by a duty of forty per cent. while another enjoyed no Protection, then the former ought to pay forty per cent. more for materials and labor or it could not fail to realize forty per cent. extra profit. But since the Election, the admiring retailers of this very logic are contending that these highly protected Manufacturers would have been ruined by their own mutual competition-that is, by excessive production, inordinately low prices and less than no profits at all, if the Tariff had been allowed to stand as it is, and Foreign competition been entirely excluded. Is it not easy to perceive where the truth lies between these antagonist falsehoods?

But now that it is settled that the Tariff is to be cut down-for the Polk journals that were shyest on this point before the Election are now eager in the cry for a lower Tariff-is it not a little unreasonable in these friends of the Manu facturer to abuse him because he hesitates and concludes to wait a little before he invests more capital in building and furnishing foundries and factories? Lovers are known to be often unrea. sonable in their jealousies and fault-findings; but is not this too palpably irrational? The Loco-Foco portion of the South is demanding and confidently expecting the complete overthrow of every Protective feature of the Tariff; the general sentiment of the Jacobinism of the North responds to the demand. Who can foretell, or even imagine, what the next Congress will do with the Tariff? Is it not the clearest dictate of prudence to wait until some indication is afforded before building more factories? Does the experienced mariner put to sea when the tempest is brooding and lowering? And yet we see in the Loco-Foco journals

around us, even in those, like the Albany Argus, which were not wont to play the part of incendiaries, the most atrocious attempts to excite the more ignorant against the Manufacturers on the allegation that they are discharging their Loco-Foco workmen on account of their politics. It is a lie-a miserable, wicked, flagitious lie. Ot Half a Million Loco. Focos for the last year employed and paid by Whigs, there have not been fifty discharged on account of their politics-not of securing a livelihood by John Tyler solely on account of their politics, and in obedience to Leco-Foco petitions. A dozen times have we traced up stories that this or that Loco. Foco had been discharged on account of his politics, and in every instance the charge has proved an unfounded calumny. Made cautious by repeated exposures, the calumniators now rarely venture to specify at all. When a Manufacturer, of whatever politics

is compelled by the effect of the Loco-Foco tri umph to reduce the number of his workmen, we think he ought clearly to retain the Whigs to the last. It seems to us their undoubted right. The Loco-Focos won their victor; expressly on the ground of vulgar hatred to Manufactures. "Thank God! my children won't have to work in a factory!" was the shout of a Loco-Foco in our City when he first heard Polk was elected. It was warmly responded to by a sympathizing crowd. Mr. John Le dyard, a Loco-Foco leader. in the course of a discussion with us at New. burgh last fall, declared that I e would rather have one of his children die than go into a factory. Few can have failed to hear some such slang as this. Ought not this class to be accommuda ted, when it is necessary to relieve somebody from the alleged degradation of Factory Labor?

NORTH RIVER .- The steamer Rochester, which arrived at \$4 yesterday morning, left Albany at 10 o'clock A. M. of the previous day. The River opposite Albany was much obstructed by fisating ice.
It was with difficulty that the R. made her way through, until she arrived at the Overslaugh, where she was detained until 4 P. M. when she succeeded in getting over, and arrived at Coxsackie at 8 o'clock P. M. She was again detained by a snow-storm until near 11 o'clock. The snow having fallen some 19 or 12 inches deep, it is considered that the navigation at Albany must be closed.

NORTH CAROLINA,-The message of Governor MOREHEAD was transmitted to the Legislature on the 26th inst. It discourses in a frank, unaffected and energetic manner, on matters of the highest in-

terest to the people of North Carolina. By a compromise in the Senate, B. S. Gaither (Whig) was elected Speaker by a vote of 23 to 17.

Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D. has been engaged, we perceive, as principal Editor of the New- York Evangelist, and will enter upon the duties of his new station immediately on his return from Europe. It is understood that the engagemen will be permanent, and will constitute his sole occupation. Dr. Cheever is widely known as one of the ablest and most vigorous writers of the day. His commanding talents, his scholarly acquirements and extensive information, will greatly enrich the columns of the Evangelist.

AT THE LORD'S DAY CONVENTION, the closk of Rev. John A. Collins was stolen. The pockets of a Mr. Montell and of Rev. John R. Mitchell were

U. S. SENATOR .- We understand that the nation of Mr. Tallmadge of his seat in the United States Senate has been procured, and is now in the of the State Executive. [Alb. Atlas. BURGLARY .- The house occupied by Charle Clark, corner of Smith and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, was entered night before last. Several things of small value were taken.

Rally of Southern Loco-Foco Members of Congress--Calhoun's Policy--The New Cabinet--Mexican Despatches--Captain Newton--Loco-Foco Jubilee.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Nov. 28, 1844.
The Southern Members, who are not proverbial for activity in locemotion, are manifesting an unusual degree of speed in their arrival at the Capital, and, by some strange accident, they all continue to get located at the Hotel where their Delphic Oracle, John C. Calhoun, holds forth for the coming season. This unaccustomed energy and zeal, taken in connection with facts already developed in other quarters, goes to show that the South is determined to pre-occupy the ground as it did at the Baltimore Convention; and regarding, very properly, the late victory as their triumph, caucuses have already been held and arrangements are being made to move the Southern policy upon Congress at the earliest some influences being brought to bear upon the President elect by New-York or Pennsylvania .-Rely upon it, a most thorough and satisfactory understanding exists between the Free Trade leaders ever stood seriously in the way was removed by the visit of Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, to the Hermitage some two months ago, who got not only every pledge as to the virtual recommendation of a repeal of the present Tariff, but effected the best possible reconciliation between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. Strong affection has grown out of warmer supporter of the Nullifier, whom he threatened, on a memorable occasion, to "hang as high as Heaven," than he formerly was of the "Little Magician," who, by the way, in consequence of the best and most honest act of his life, has sunk himself irretrievably with him who was first his patron and then his President-maker. On the other hand, the Nullifiers have signed off all memory of the Force Bill, so that the way is clear to a most advantageous union with both the Lion and the Jackal.

Mr. Calboun will remain Secretary of State and have the management of Polk's Government for his own elevation; if not for the full term, at least for two years, so as to give the tone and secure the patronage. If he does retire during Polk's administration, which I much question, he will be succeeded by one of his own kind and who will be but the automaton of his wishes; perhaps by Senator Walker. who in the mean time may be permitted to enjoy the pleasant fruits of the English Mission, so as to stir ap a difficulty with Great Britain and raise a war pania for the next canvass. Mark whether the next four months do not realize these predictions!

After the general result of the Election was fully scertained here, there was almost an universal expression of Loco-Foco opinion, in favor of Sila Wright as the next nominee of the party. Since the arrival of the Southern members, the sentiment s almost reversed, and censure, not praise, is the language applied to the 'Regency' of which Mr. Wright and Mr. Van Buren are regarded as the ' head and front.' The Calhoun clique contend, that their principles, Annexation and Free Trade, were strong er than the opposition made by the disaffected and disappointed of their Northern allies, and as a proof of it, they instance the disparity between the Subernatorial and Presidential votes in New-York and argue, that notwitisstanding the barefaced hos tility of the whole force of Mr. Van Buren's pecu liar body-guard they were able to carry the State And further, they proclaim at the corners of the streets that Mr. Wright and his friends must explain away this unpleasant state of things before he o they can hereafter receive the cordial countenance of the South or their cooperation during the suc ceeding reign. All this is aimed so as to supplant the Northern aspirants and to break down the weight of their claims and pretensions. It is a fact worth of memory too, that Silas Wright was denounced by name at the great Democratic rally in Charleson before the Election for his vote on the Tariff o 1842. Straws show which way the wind blows. Of the present Cabinet, Mason is perhaps the

only one, except Calhoun, who can remain in under Polk if he chooses. There is an ancient College and Congress alliance between them, which still survives and is strong enough to prevent repara tion, without a mutual and perfect concurrence Mason is really an honorable and talented gentle man, and will therefore tender his resignation unless requested before the 4th of March to hold on. Wilkins, the Secretary of War, is the brother in-law o Dallas, and will therefore kick before he quits But as he is utterly inefficient, neglectful, and the very impersonation of a superannuated fop, he will be made to give up the sword of a Commander, for the easy ottoman of some sinecure Mission, for which his talents and habits are better adapted. The Athalf so many as are the Whigs deprived of their torney-General Nelson and Wickliffe are the two e striven most to keep their sents, hy course of conduct disgraceful to the men and the high positions which they hold. They have petti togged and toadied in every public way to seek notoriety and thus engross merit for their meanness with the party in power. As neither of these worthies was able to effect any thing but an in creased majority for Mr. Clay in their native States it is generally believed that they will be most de servedly despatched as soon as the President as sumes his sceptre, for neither will ever resign, after the fashion of independent or honorable men. Bibb the Secretary of the Treasury, will be pensioned n some unimportant Chargeship, which will fully satisfy his expectations, having been an applicant to Tyler for the appointment to Texas, before re

eiving the Seals of the Treasury. Two Expresses arrived here on Sunday-one he State Department, and the other to the Britisl Minister. It is understood that the Despatches brought by them refer to the mediation of England with Mexico for the recognition of Texas, although nothing has officially transpired to this effect. o, it is certain that the question of Annexation will so pushed with "bot haste," and by every means so as to secure, if possible, its adjustment before ny conflictiog course could be adopted in Texas It is true that Capt. Newton has most unjustly keen suspended for two years by the recent Con-Martial, and that his sentence has been approved by that same traitor, John Tyler, who recommende his conduct in such glowing colors to Congress when the loss of the Misseuri was communicated

Had Capt. Newton been other than he is, a staunch and sterling Whig, or played the menial and sycophant as Capt. Levy did, aided by the partisan flattery of Noah and his set, the sunshine of Execu tive mercy might shine on his slight offence, if any there be, as it did most completely, for political effect, upon the crimes of one whom his judges sen tenced to disgrace and dismissal. Tyler's revenge will hereafter constitute an honest man's best title to reward, as his attempt to injure will only elevate

in the opinion of an impartial world. Yesterday was the Jubilee of Loco-Focoism-its official parade over truth, good government, law and be located at Washington, as a spontaneous tribrare principles-the turn-out was large and a very his sample of the rabble reign with which it is associated. One was struck with the lack of real enthuiasm which prevailed through the ranks or hailed ts approach—the cheering was got up by effort and the response was feeble and "far between." In the evening, a torch-light procession moved through the city, and an illumination was expected but did not come off to any extent. I walked in company with a friend the whole length of Pennsylvania Avenue to the Treasury Department, and could not count fifteen houses that held out the illumined greeting,all the rest were shrouded in gloom, a dreary contrast to the few scattering lights which seemed to make "darkness more visible," a sad picture of the dreary reality that is to follow.

The Postmaster General, made his establishment articularly conspicuous, with sperm and impudence, and stood ready on his portico to be delivered of a concocted speech, which the crowd omitted in their proceedings. This same personage was the hottest of the hot Whigs in 1840, and turned against Mr. Clay, because he refused to recommend him for hich his quick treachery soon commanthe office which he ded under Tyler. ARGUS.

The Nashville Whig announces the death of the Hon. ROBERT T. WHYTE.

THE POLISH CELEBRATION.—The Celebration of the Polish Revolution of 1830, at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening, was numerously attended. The Hall was decorated with flags, and the festival enlivened by some excellent music. The meeting was opened by Theodere Sedgwick, Esq. in a brief out eloquent speech. He said it was to be a feast many languages, and introduced to the audience Mr. Kalusowski, the Secretary of the Polish Association. This gentleman made an eloquent address in his native tongue, and was followed by Mr. Stalhknect, Secretary of the Scandinavian Society. Mr. Foresti, and other speakers; and among others by Dr. Howe, the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, so distinguished for his efforts in the cause of liberty. A most fervent enthusiasm characterized the meeting, and the interest of the audience was, throughout, deep and sus

ARREST OF BILL HOPPY .- It will be rememered that some time in May last this notorious ogue-a regular graduate of Botany Bay-who robbed Rockwell's store under the Astor House of \$25,000 worth of jewelry, made his escape from the Tombs, and that Edward Fernan, one of the keepand Mr. Polk, and that the only difficulty which ers, was tried and convicted for aiding him in getting off. Hoppy was subsequently arrested at Baltimore by an officer from Philadelphia, but again made his escape, and is reported to have taken with him the officer's pocket-book. He was traced to Brooklyn more than a month since, and several officers have been on the look-out for him. Last evening he was arrested at a porter-house in that their ancient hate, and the "Old Hero" is now a city, in company with Jack Shaw, another noterious rogue from Botany Bay, by officers Gilbert F Hays, McGrath, Stevens, John Lalor, and exkeepers Fallon and Fernan. The latter, though onvicted of aiding Hoppy's escape, exerted himself to the utmost, we learn, to effect his arrest. Hoppy is probably one of the greatest rogues that was ever caught in the United States, and he will now probably take a turn in the State Prison.

FROM NASSAU, N. P .- By Mr. Myrick, chief officer of the late ship Alabama, which was recently wrecked on Gingerbread Ground, who arrived yesterday morning in the brig Vincennes, in 12 days from Nassau, we learn that the cargo of the ship was all saved-the most valuable part in a dry and good condition. After the vessel was stripped of her rigging and other materials, the wreckers set fire to the ship and burnt her to the water's edge; the penalty for which offence is transportation for life. Captain Bunker remains at Nassau to attend to the affairs of those concerned.

The 'Land Slip' we published some days nce, was taken from a letter in a Canada paper. We regret we have lost the name, and thus cannot satisfy the curiosity of the Boston Daily Advertiser. To-Day's OUTSIDE .- On the First Page-Part of Emer-

son's Address on W. I. Emancipation.

On the Last Page—A Poem by J. Augustus Shea;
Principles of Art Applied to Domestic Use; A Brunken Parson; Stanard's Rock; A Word in Season.

BENJAMIN WHITE, Loco-Foco, has been elected to the 28th Congress from the Fifth District of Maine by a majority of two votes only.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE. A POEM, BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. Illustrated Edition. Philadelphia; Carey & Hart. New-York: Wiley and Putnam. It is of course needless to say a word in commendation of this Poem, which ranks among the best in the English language, and which has obtained an enduring popularity wherever that language is spoken. Of the dress in which this edition nakes its appearance it is sufficient to say that it is in the best style of English book-making. The Illustrations are by the most distinguished artists and exceedingly beautiful and life-like. The type is clear and elegant, the paper white and firm, and the binding superb. It is just the book for the centre table or for a present to a friend.

BLACKWOOD FOR NOVEMBER has been ssued by Leonard Scott & Co. 112 Fulton-street. It contains among other able articles a severe one on 'The O'Connell Case,' another on 'French Socialists,' a Review of the Poems of Elizabeth F. Barrett, and 'Up Stream, or Steamboat Reminiscences. The scene of the latter is laid in our Southern States.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. XXIX. is filled with the choicest selections from Foreign Periodical Literature. Burgess, Stringer & Co. THIRLWALL'S HISTORY OF GREECE.-No. II this valuable history has just been issued. It earries the history of Attica to the time of Pericles. and presents in many respects a more philosophical and interesting account of the institutions of Greece than has ever before been published. The work

five cents each. It is issued by the Harpers. THE HARPERS have published No. XIII of their Illuminated Bible. Also No. VI of the Wandering Jew.

will be completed in eight numbers, sold at twenty-

H. W. HEWITT has published No. XXXV of his Illustrated Shakspeare.

Boys' AND GIRLS' LIBRARY.-This is a small onthly publication, edited by Mrs. Coleman, and sublished at Boston by Jordan & Co. It consists hiefly of original Tales and Stories, written expresaly for it by some of the best writers in America, among whom are Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Sedgwick, Rev. Jacob Abbott, and T. S. Ar. thur. Its moral tone is unexceptionable. Each volume is complete in itself. Price \$1 a year in advance: single numbers 10 cts. Burgess & Stringer, Agents for New-York.

CHARACTERISTICS-AN ORIGINAL GAME.-This game was invented by a lady, and furnishes an agreeable amusement for a social party. It is played with fifty cards, on each of which is a description of some distinguished person who has figured in history. Directions for playing the game company the cards. For sale by Saxton & Miles ons Broadway.

HENY PHILLIPS gave his final Concert for he season at Niblo's last evening. The audience was large, though not as numerous as it would have been but for the bad walking. His singing gave great satisfaction. He announced his intention, after a professional tour at the South, to make his next appearance among us on the stage.

Our Champion, Henry Clay.

To the Editor of The Tribane:

I perceive a proposition is made in your paper of the 23d inst. to raise \$100,000 and present it to the Hon. Henry Clay. Now, sir, as to the raising that sum or a much greater one, I am in favor of it, and although my means are I mited, I will myself subscribe \$100, and more if necessary. Not, however, for the purpose of pres nting to Henry Clay a tribute in paltry lucre, thereby indicating that our appreciation of his merits can be estimated by dollars and cents; but for the more appropriate purpose of erecting to the com-memoration of his distinguished services, the noblest monument ever yet dedicated to man, to ute of the regard, the veneration, and the love, his countrymen feel for his name and its attend ant merits-a name that will brighten even the resent dark page of our country's history, and hich will shed a light upon the age in which we live, capable only of being hightened by cor trasting it with the base and black ingratitude of his vile calumniators.

A VOICE FROM LONG ISLAND. N. B -I have no objection that the excess beyond the amount requisite for the monument should be presented as proposed, and I doubt not that such excess would exceed \$100,000.

WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING .- Frank Miller, Warsaw, N. Y. who has followed the Tanning and Shoemaking business for many years, has in vented a 'Leather Preservative and Water-Proc Oil Blacking,' which is highly recommended by ose who have tried its effects. It has been used by 100,000 persons in Western New-York, and i said to combine many excellent qualities. It is no intended to produce a polish, but to render the leather at once soft and pliable and impervious to water. Those who wish to keep dry feet should give it a trial.

The population of the city of Cincinnati, is now estimated at 70,635.

The Water-Cure in Germany. most forms of Disease by Water, as practiced by Pricesnitz in Germany, have been recently drawn into controversy in some of our journals, we are happy in having just received from a well-known nerchant of this City (Mr. Alonz) Draper, now lowing decisive testimonial on the subject. It ought to be republished by those who have given currency to imputations on the Water-Cure treatment founded on an utter misapprehension and misquotation of a work recently published in London by a Dr. Graham. In a private letter accompanying the following testimonials, Mr.

Braper says:

"Tell Mr. — that I say he can, without any doubt, regain his health by coming here and doing as I am doing. Liver complaints are quite as certainly cured here as any other. Tell him my faith, if possible, grows stronger." "It is a strong and well-attested document, and will, I hope, be the means of doing much good. You see there are signers from gloops all the nations of Europe, and those means of doing much good. You see there are signers from almost all the nations of Europe, and those occupying some of the most responsible stations. I think this document, so respectable, cannot fail to arrest the attention of the public." The document has more than one hundred signatures, which we think just as strong as though it had more, for we could have had almost any number if we had taken pains to swell the number.

[Signed] ALONZO DRAPER.
(Formerly of the firm of Thos. Hunt & Co.
of New-York) Letter dated October 20, 1844, at ? Graefenberg, Silesia, Austria,)

GRAEFENBERG, Austrian Silesia, July 3, 1844.
To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: The undersigned, natives of the United States and other countries, desirous of alleviating human suffering and to promote the health and comfort of human beings, wish to call the attention of the American People to the Water-Cure as administered in this place by Vincent Priessnitz, and they would esteem it a favor if you would allow them to offer through the medium of your columns the following statement:

Vincent Priessnitz, the founder of this new

system of curing disease, is now in the 45th year

of his age. In his 16th year he met with en accident by which two of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured. The Surgeon who was called in pronounced an unfavorable opinion, whereupon Priessnitz dismissed him, and, having previously tested the efficacy of water in the treatment of cattle, he resolved to undertake his own cure. His first care was to replace his ribs, which he effected, as related in "Captain Claridge's Hydropathy," by forcibly pressing his abdomen against a table, at the same time resolutely holding his breath, so as to swell out his chest. This painful operation being successful, he next applied wet bandages, and by their aid, the use of cold water as a beverage, strict attention to diet and repose, he finally effected a perfect cure. The reputation which he thence acquired amongst his neighbors induced many of them to seek his aid, other cures were effected by him, and by degrees his fame and reputation so spread, that the number of patients who flocked to him from far and near so increased as to excite the ivalousies and apprehensions of the neighboring Physicians, who instituted pro ceedings against him before the local authorities, charging him, amongst other things, with using medicated baths and bandages, and claiming the intervention of the tribunal to prohibit him from unlawfully healing the sick and afflicted. In consequence of this he was condemned to imprisonment, and forbidden to resume his practice, but from this decision he appealed to the Aulic Council, who sent a Committee to investigate the matter on the spot, and the result was, that, his enemies not being able to substantiate any of their charges against him, the sentence was reversed, and the whole proceedings and the facts which were thereby elicited, contributed still nore to extend his fame and to increase the number of his friends, amongst whom are compre-hended many of the highest rank in the Empire.

The number of patients from the 1st of Jannary 1829 to the first of January 1844 has been 8573; and there are here at present about 364 persons of both sexes and all ages from fifteen different nations The number of patients last year was 1050,

mongst whom were One Hundred Noblemen, including 7 Princes; 112 Military and Naval Officers, including one Field Marshal and 5 Generals; many Clergymen and Professors and Fellows of Colleges; about 30 Lawyers, including several Judges; and 40 Physicians and Surgeons, and 4 Apothecaries; and many others, by far the greater portion of whom are from amongst the educated and influential members of society in their respective places of abode. Amongst this large number of 1050, although, if we may judge by the patients who are here at present, the greater number of them came here suffering under old chronic complaints for which medi cine had exhausted its remedies in vais, there were but four deaths, with the particulars of two of which we have become acquainted, and it appears that from the first Priessnitz pronounced both cases to be perfectly hopeless.

Not a particle of medicine-no tonic-no stimulant-no emetic-no purgative-no vegetable or mineral poison-is ever administered in any form or quantity here. No bleeding, blistering or leeching is employed. Water variously ap lied externally and internally, pure fresh air out door exercise-plain diet-early hours, and retirement from the distracting cares and pleasures of the world, constitute the sole and only remedy

It is not pretended that the Water Cure is an universal specific for all diseases. Priessnitz sometimes refuses patients because he regards them as incurable, and there are diseases which, when arrived at a certain point, no remedy can arrest; but there are sufficient facts to prove, that all diseases curable and many incurable by any other means, can be healed by the proper appli cation of the Water-Cure. It often occurs in medical practice that medicine proves far more d fficult of expulsion from the system, and a far greater source of suffering to the patient, than the disease which it has been employed to cure but water purifies and renovates without leaving a sting behind. It should be remarked, that while the action of Water is to strengthen the system so as to enable it to throw off disease, nedicines so lower it that in proportion as the patient has taken them, does his restoration to realth become more tedious and difficult; and the superiority of Water is apparent in the fact, that symptoms, which years before had been sup pressed by medicine, reappear under the Water treatment, to be, together with their cause, en-

irely and radically removed.

It were much to be desired that there should spring up in all lands Water-Cure establishments presided over by persons properly qualified by study and observation, so that a system which has been made a blessing to thousands might be made a blessing to millions, but it is to be apprenended that much harm will be done by specula tors, who, because they visit Graefenb few days, consider themselves qualified to practice, although they cannot have had sufficien opportunities to learn anything of the real theory and practice of the Water-Cure. There is no mystery; no quackery in the Water-Cure as here guests meet one another dministered. The three times a day in the common dining hall, and ningle together in the walks and in the reoms. and the treatment and progress of each are fre quent and general topics of conversation, and all an attest to the simplicity and truthfulness of

Priessnitz. plaints, the efficiency of the Water Cure is most stonishing in its control over all acute diseases Colds—Influenza—Crosp—Whooping-cough— Measles—Small-pox — Scarlet-Fever—Typhus-Cholera, &c. &c. are all entirely under the control of the Water-Cure, in which, for the certain and speedy cure of all those diseases so prevalent and often so fatal to old and young in the United States, the patients at Graefenberg have the ut-

Perhaps you would kindly afford us space for he details of two or three of the latest and bes: known cases which have been treated here.

Count Mitroski, a gentleman aged 54, who As the virtues and success of the treatment of had long been afflicted with gout, and whose name we are permitted to use, was found insensible in his bed in an apoplectic fit. Some medical men were quickly in attendance and Priess. ni'z was sent for. The medical gentlemen considered the Count past recovery, and one of them said that he would throw his drugs cut of the a patient at Priessnitz's establishment) the fol. window and become a Hydropathist if Priess. mitz restored the patient. It was proposed by another to bleed the patient; to this Priessnitz would not consent, if he was to bear any part of the responsibility. So far gone was the patient and so nearly extinct did his vitality appear, that the Priest administered Extreme Unction, and according to the custom of the Country a lighted wax candle was placed in each hand of the apparently dying man. By cold water treatment alone, under the segacious direction of Priessnitz, this gentleman recovered consciousness on the third day, drove out on the fourth, and gradually returned to his former habits.

The only son of a Sovereign Prince, aged three years, suffered for 15 months, from chronic obstruction of the bowels, which baffled the skill of his medical attendants and resulted in total Atrophy. For 18 days the child had had no relief, and by his physician's advice Priessnitz was He saw the child and at his recom called in. mendation, the prince and his family came here in order that Priessnitz might daily superintend the treatment. The disease yielded to the Water-Cure, and in less than three months the child returned home quite well.

A lady of rank suffered severely from frequent head aches, cramps in the stomach, indigestion, and other maladies which cannot here be particularized. She constantly threw up her food even while in the act of eating, and could not have the slightest relief without medicine, and even then had great pain and difficulty. She was under medical treatment for 14 years, during which time she consulted 14 eminent physicians. In 14 months under the Water-Cure she was

perfectly restored. A gentleman aged about 35, had one of the worst cases of small-pox complicated with measles. From the fact that he vomited blood, any medical man will be convinced of the malignity of the disease. In a fortnight he was out walking; that was about four weeks since, and all traces of the disease are rapidly disappear-

Here is one case of a gentleman advanced in life and long an inval d-nother of a tender in-fan'-a third of a lady-a fourth of a gentleman laboring under, generally speaking, a most fatal disease-and all restored. Is it necessary to adduce farther facts to insure to the serious consideration of this subject the attention of the pub ic and especially of the Medical Profession?

The undersigned trust that you will kindly in-sert this statement which they are impelled to offer from a desire to make known to others the enefits derivable from a system, in the efficacy of which, as well as in the skill and sagacity of its founder, Priessnitz, they have the fullest confidence, and to which, humanly speaking, some of them owe their lives, and are sir

ALGERNON GRENFELL, M. A. Rugby, England.
Baron RODOLPHE LETTICIAN, Austria.
Comte GULLAUNE D'AIRMALT, Westphalia.
CHARLES D. PICKLER, GRAIX, Styria.
Baron De LEUTCH, Captain, Austrian Army.
Count Pirrre De Goess, Styria.
Baron Koller, Captain, Austrian Army.
Count Zelenski, Chamberlain and Capt. Austrain Army.
HUGH Bare, Paisley, Scotland.
En. Brech, British Consul, Kiel.
GUSTAY HRESCHFELD, Holstein.
H. K. Marcher, M. D. Denmark.
Le Count Wallowirez, Poland.
F. Le Malle, late French Consul.
CHARLES, Baroo de Wrede, Austria.
Count HENKEI, Dannersmark, Friissian Silesia.
C. Balscu, Grand Logothet, Moldavia.
J. Baroo Bernst, Holland.
J. P. HITCHGOEK, London.
J. V. Spencer, Surgeon Dentist, London.
Honomble E. H. Tracy, England.
F. Baoyer Y Ribas, Spanish Consul, Russia. A. Spencer, A. Tracy, Land Consul, Russia. F. Baoser y Rinas, Spanish Consul, Russia. F. Baoser y Rinas, Spanish Consul, Russia. H. Con Harnsell, D. Phil. Prussia.
E. L. E. Rennick, Dr. Phil. Prussia.
E. C. ELLERY, London.
G. Pierscut, Leels, England.
Siom Goetzel, Vienna.
Count Joseph Schlaffootsch, Prussian Silesia.
Baron Francois D'Unne, Polond.
Henry Mackenzie, Deby, England.
Baron Schmiddlerg, Secretary to Austrian Gov.
R. Mills, Glasow. HENRY MACKENZIE, 18707, LEEGAND.

Baron Schuldberg, Secretary to Austrian Government.

AND, B. MILLS, Glasgow.

J. PRIETO DE WARNER, son of the Ex-Pres. of Chili, S. A.

H. A. MCLLER.
CARL BERMSSTER.
H. SCHIREBOLZ,
THEOD. HEYMANN.
E. HOLYMANN,
PAUL SZIRMAN; Chamberlain, Pesth, Hungary.
HENRY J. ROBINSON, Yorkshire, England.
LADISLAS DE GROTASH, Poland.
NAPOLEON MATREXI, Poland.
NAPOLEON MATREXI, Poland.
NAPOLEON MATREXI, Poland.
J. HALLES, Major Bengal Army.
CHARLES, R. W. LANE, LIEUR, Col. Bengal Army.
LE CHEVALLE DE MONTICLIO, First Secretary to the Sardionan Legation in Vicina. CHARLES R. W. LANE; Lieut, Col. Bengal Army, LE CHEVALUER DE MONTIGLIO, First Secretary to the Sar liman Legation in Vienna. L'AUGUSTE, Prince Ruspoli, Rome. FRANCIS KRONMAIN, KII. of the Order of the Emp. Leo-old, Court Councillor, Austra. pold, Cont Councillor, Austria,
Count Zeno Sauraut, Austria,
Count Zeno Sauraut, Austrian Chamberlin,
Baron Tiybar, of Holland, Secretary of Legation,
Captain Kehrs, Austria,
Lanes Hamilton, Camacassee, Monaghan, Ireland,
Dmitri de Gallette, Captain Russian Army,
Alexander de Hurmutsakt, Moldavia,
V. Hake, Leut, Col. ? Prussian Army,
Otto Schram, Occonomic Councillor, Prussia.

JOHANN GETTHILF WERNER, Fres. of Crim. Count, Trisson, Conte Socar Raswadowsky, Leeut, Aust, Army Gallirin. Joseph Baron Wallich, First Lieut, 4th Aust, Huzzari, Mariz Baron Lyncker, Lieut, Prussan Infantry, Metzenthin, Prussan Major, Joan Anytono Roiz Vianna, Brazil, S. America. Captain Nicolas Evrienoff, Russia. Paul Arnallet, Paris, Gibbseppe Wevher, Trieste. August Navez, Lieut. Belgian Artillery. Wilhelm Lamyatsch. Theol. Candidate, Saxony. Baron Adoust Leprenge, Austrian Colonel. Ignare Schwarz de Semenwald. Austran Major, Henry de Stragen, First Lieut. Aust. Cavality. Charles Schwarz de Semenwald. Austran Major, Henry de Stragen, First Lieut. Aust. Cavality. Charles Schwarz, Foldind. Austrian Panatowski, Poland. Georges Seithel. Lyons, France. Karl Auvas, Prussian Poland. Austrian. V. De Lanren, Lieut. 2ist Prussian Hulane Reg't. Siegler, Austrian Captain. V. Oroorz, Secretary Excise Bureau, Vienn. Schultenberg, Barrelf, First Lieut, Austrian Army, Von Kettel, Leuthenant, Austrian Army, Baron Hackelberg, Austrian Lieutenant. I cannot vouch for the exactitude of each particular in the four cases related above, not having been at Graefenberg during their occurrence; but I am happy to state my conviction and experience to be fully in Tavor of this mode of treatment, E. Hallmann, M. D. Berlin. I concur in the statement and opinions above expressed, under the preceding reservation made by Dr. Hallingan.

E. Hallmann, M. D. Berlin, I concur in the statement and opinions above expressed, under the preceding reservation made by Dr. Hallmann.
PETER WILSON, of Scotland, Writer to the Signet, I am happy to have an opportunity of expressing my adde sion to the sentiments of the above letter. Not having been a fractioners of the above letter. Not having been a fractioner greater than the control of the control of the con-nly say, that I have heard unanimous and unquestionable attentions of the truth of the statements, and have witnessed in 19 own family and among my own acquaintance facts no so surprising—not less stafactory. HORATIO GREENOUGH, U. S.

I concur in the sentiments and opinions expressed in the foregoing document, except, that not having been at Greefenberg, when the four cases contained therein occurred, I cannot bear testimony to them, but have no doubt of their perfect accuracy. Andrew Z. Colvin, Albany, N. Y., U. S. Ifully concur with Mr. Colvin.

BENJANIN BRIGHT, England.

P. S. One of the subscribers, Mr. Davis, hav ng been attacked by Paralysis, it was considered best to delay the transmission of the foregoing testimony to the Water-Cure, in order that the result in his case might be appended. In doing so, it is proper to state, that about two years ago he had an attack of Paralysis, in the U. States. Being at Rome, from symptoms which developed themselves he became persuaded that he should have another attack, and being strongly impressed with the idea that he could not recover therefrom he hastened to Graefenberg to try the Water Cure as a last resource. On the 3d of August the threatened attack deprived him of the power of speech and totally paralyzed all the right side of the body. On the first of September, we regret to say, that he breathed his last. A post mortem examination has been held by four Physicians. and their report states, that "there was visibly a strong and marked injection of the veins of the pia mater, which, as well as the arachnoid mem. brane, appeared here and there thickened by a serous infiltration : but there was no effusion of coagulated lymph or other trace of inflam nation. There was no softening of any part of the convolution of the brain. The cerebral substance was much injected with verous blood. The lateal ventricles being opened, it was remarked, that, on the left side, the corpus striatum and the thalamus opticus protruded in a very marked man-

tween, the right corpus striatum and the right thalamus opticus. The extent of the softening (evidently of some standing) was that of an inch in length, half an inch broad, and a quarter of an inch thick. Its shape was that of an elongated square, lying under the lower paries of the ventricle and towards the outside. The softening was of a yellowish color, and on pouring wa'er on it, small flakes of softened cerebral substance floated away, showing a sort of tender cellulous web in which the softened cerebral substance was contained. [This morbid appearance was evidently the cause of the paralytic stroke which occurred two years ago, and was probably then of much greater extent] The left hemisphere showed a recent softening of the centre of the thalamus opticus, about the size of a small filbert or the tip of the thumb; no injection, only a slight yellowish tinge; but here no cellular web was to be seen when the flakes of softened cerebral substance were washed away by the water poured on. This," it is added, " was the cause of the paraly. tic stroke and dumbness which took place at Graefenberg, and was clearly the disorder which terminated in death." Thus it appears that there was an old "softening of ehr substance of the brain" in the right ventricle, and a more " recent softening of the centre of the thalamus opticus" in the left hemishphere-facts which assuredly require no comment. This it should be remarked, is the first death which has occurred here out of 911 patients, since the first of last January. It is true that another death is reported in the Police list, but en inquiry, it appears that the deceased came here in the last stage of illness, having a complication of disorders, and that Priessnitz deelined to receive him, and that up to the period of his death he continued to be attended by his own Physician who accompanied him here. the foregoing statement, the undersigned countrymen of the lamented deceased, have only to add, that the melancholy event here recorded has in no wise shaken their belief in the superior cf.

ficacy and safety of the Water-Cure. ALONZO DRAPER, FR. V. GANAHLANDREW J. COLVIN, HORATIO GREENOUGH,
H. D'AVRAINVILLE.

Graefenberg, 22d Oct. 1844.

. 665 . 913 . 489 . 717 . 488 . 2314 . 1500 . 911 . 1337 . 1048 . 713 . 672 . 1782 . 1782 . 1783 . 1168 . 343 . 456 . 456 . 456 . 457 . 45

WEST TENNESSEE.

... 481 ... 524 ... 272 ... 1151

Total,....60,030 59,917 58,307 54,474

Majority for Clay, 113. Do. for Jones, 3,833. For Harrison 12,112.

RECAPITULATION.

IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED .- In my last I in

formed you of the pending of a suit in this county for the recovery, or to use the language of the plain-tiff's lawyers, "the recapture" of 60 negroes,

manumitted in this State reventeen years ago. I have now the pleasure to inform you that justice has triumphed, and the 28 inmates of the county jail are set free. The disclosures made upon this trial, of the long and secret preparations made, of the promises, threats, and money spent, when fully reported, will altogether exhibit one of the most hold and decrease.

will altogether exhibit one of the most bold and dar

ing schemes to triumph over law and juntice, through professed legal means, upon record.

[Corr. Cin. Atlas.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Steamer Princeton, Captain

Stockton, arrived here yesterday.

[Norfolk Beacon, 27th.

VOCAL MUSIC.-We learn that Mr. WARNER'S

new Class for beginners in learning to sing, &c. is

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES .- An excellent opportu

nity will offer on Sunday afternoon and evening at

Military Hall, 193 Bowery, for the development of

their tenets, on the restoration of Israel, the second

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Morrison's, 188 Greenwich-street.-The follow

high-minded and intelligent tradesman, whose wor

to open on Monday evening, Dec. 2.

513. 760. 1201. 2017. 2550.

60,331 48,289

60.030

see a certificate in a Georgia paper, stating that Rattlesnake has been killed in Evansville, seven fer eleven inches in length, fifteen inches in circus ference, and with tusks one inch and a half loag!

0017. 088 650 .1475 .688 .642 .1738 The New Hampshire House of Represen tives have passed a resolution, nem. con requests their Representatives in Congress, and instructs heir Senators, " to use their exertions to reduce the present exorbitant rates of postage."

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION IN NEW HAMPSHIR The majority in New Hampshire against permiting Roman Catholics to hold office in that States

WHITE NATUS STRAWBERG.—A GOWENDAM AS A Shield, Mass., describes a kind of strawberg, which he thinks is a native of the Berkshire Hills He says: "It is larger than the common field stusberry, very hardy, and yields a great quantity fruit, producing in succession three or four well. When ripe, it is of a yellowish white, contrast, beautifully with the red strawberry. It has a far a strawberry and the private places from the half.

POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS.—I he county is a Louis has a population of 47,663 souls; the ct 34,140. In the city, there are 17,246 free with males and 14,289 free white females. The audio free persons of color in the county is 603; the tal number of slaves is 4,512. The Governor's Proclamation for Tha

ving was read on Sunday in the churches. Its of them was a Revolutionary patriot, who, when is minister concluded with "God save the Community of Massachusetts.," ejeculated in an abble voice, He did that last Monday.

[Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette

COMMON PLEAS.—Monday—Nos. 10, 30, 23, 37, 39, 8, 26, 109, 41, 42, 11, 15, 36, 101.

FRIDAY. United States Circuit Court

may always be depended upon, and whose articles are always of the best quality, and sold at fair From the Allegany County Advocate, Angelica. ALWAYS A BUSY PLACE IN NEW-YORK .- When er there is a great deal of business done, good articles must always be sold, for people will not be deceived twice. At John C. Morrison's, No. 168 Greenwich, where are sold Drugs, Groceries, Oils, Paints, Teas, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Segars, Manufacturers' Articles of every kind, and in fact every thing of use, there is at all times a perfect turn ing in and out of boxes, packages and barrels.

We insert the above as a testimony to the enter prise of Mr. Morrison. He is the printer's friend. and any man giving such publicity as Mr. M. has given to his, will outstrip all competitors. Friends go to his shop and buy.

Of We predict a perfect rush to the American Museum this afterneon and evening, for it is the last appearance of Prof Rodgers, and, as a beneficiary, he will offer a new sense of experiments which established his fame in Philadelphia, Carlin and Lizzy will put on their sweetest smiles, and the Western and Minsterle give an extra touch upon the occasion. Take your children thither at 3 o'clock.

Beautiful singing by Kavannah, Murphy, Miss Adair and Mrs. Phillips. The Southern Sengsters and Lady Minstreis introduce a variety of Ethiopian Melodies, and Jesseylynd dances. All for one shilling.

Novel and Beautiful Entertainment,—The Colseum
456 Broadway, offers the greatest combination of attraction
for 25 cents ever presented: Bunker Hill, splendid Panoram
of Fairy Land, Battle of North Point, City of Lowell; Delaruthe limitator: Concert by Lynch and Remer; the whole ac
companied by Hambridge, the justly celebrated Pianist.

mr Alexander's Tricobaphe.-A New and val uable discovery, being a Liquid Dre, which instantaneously changes the colour of the Hart to a beautiful Brown or Black without injury to the Hair or Skin. The great superiority of this Dre consists in its easy mode of application and its instants neous effect, all other dres requiring from ten to twelve hour to produce any change.

ner, while in the right ventricle the same appeared sunken in and flattened. The cause of this lat ter appearance is explained by the softening of the substance of the brain just outside, and be-

LORD'S DAY CONVENTION.-The proceedings of this body on Thursday appear in the Balvings papers of yesterday. Speeches in favor of the th servance of the Sabbith were made by various da tinguished gentlemen, several resolutions were pas-ed and an official address reported by Dr. Edware was unanimously adopted. Mr. Adems vacated the chair and took his leave of the body on Thanday morning, and subsequently departed for Washing ton. There are 665 foreign delegates in attendance

By This Morning's Mail.

and 1111 from the city of Baltimore-in all 17%. Our Philadelphia correspondent, under de f yesterday, writes that "There is nothing of ate est stirring. Stocks are down. Nothing new in na. rine news. The weather is dull and globmy.

Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, the unfortunate . whose head was broken by the fall of an ash pole at the fire on Tursday evening, tingered insensible at ill yesterday afternoon, when he expired, leaving dependent family. He was, we believe, a native Sussex County.

[Newark Daily Adv.] Sussex County. THE ORTHODOX PREACHER.—This is the name

of a monthly periodical published at Cincinna a few numbers of which have been received this office. We infer that its Editors belong the sect known at the West as Campbellite though it is not so stated in the publication. contents are almost exclusively of a theological cast. Among other things we notice a series letters addressed to Bishop Hughes, in which the character and claims of Catholicism are feel canvassed. THE WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY -The Later

of Richmond meet to-day at 12 o'c'ock, at the Exchange Hotel, to consult upon the mode and Exchange field, to constant the means or paying the tribute of a women the means of Pay. What a commentary sign the late election! What a triumph to that gain man! Who would not rather be en honed in the generous esteem, in the pure and uselfe affection of the women of his country, than bold even the highest official station in the world? [Richmond Whig of Thursday, THE HISTORY OF CRIME.-At the Nov. term.

the Municipal Court (Boston) two young meaws tried and sentenced to the State Prison for six-lifting, one for five years, and the other for six year. These were the brothers Bradley, who were period out at the time of Mr. Lincoln's murder a to Massachusetts State Prison, as witnesses and Abner Rodgers. One of these brothers is eighte the other twenty-five years of age, very intellige capable, and respectable to all appearance, yet pl ed with an astonishing eagerness to pursue disks ed with an astonishing eagers of obtaining a lich-lest, rather than virtuous means of obtaining a lich-hood. In the Rodgers case, Chief Justice Say complimented these young men upon their inclu-gence, lamenting that such capacity had been un-ted to so great a degree of moral turpitude. In: are now sentenced again as common and totale thieves. Are our Prisons contrived as agreeable sorts for the wicked, or do they acquire there as incentives to vice, or why is it we find so many ma-inals almost running back again, to serve out lager terms of imprisonment, who have scarcely escape from beneath the shadow of their gloomy walk! SHAWNEE TOWN, III, Nov. 145 Homicide.-At Hocksett, (N. H.) Esther Dam

Such are the results of the terrible vice of inte RATTLESNAKE -We can hardly credit it, but is

A TEMPERANCE TOWN .- In Marion, (Ala)

Temperance Society numbers 500 members. The is no person licensed to retail ardent spirits. man can sell a glass, without license, under a pent ty of One Thousand Dollars. WHITE NATIVE STRAWBERRY .- A. Goods

flavor, and when picked cleaves from the hull.

[Albany Cultivator.

Population of St. Louis.—The county of St.

Court Calendar-This day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Before Judge Berrs.
Several individuels, against whom bills of individuels. ment have been found, by the Grand Jury, were arrange the charge, and plend not guilty. They will probably her next week. Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.
THE CASE OF CROMMELIN.

coming of the Saviour, &c. as a public speaker is expected from Boston. J. L. Bishop, M. L. Bishop and other public speakers will be present. Seats hereby to reduce their stocks. Messrs. BARKER & TOWLE, 7. Latherine-street, are of this class. We have no doubt but such as call at their well-known establishment will have their espectations realized as it regards cheap goods. ing extract, from a highly respectable country paper, does no more than justice to an enterprising

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.

THE CASE OF CROMMELIN.

Alfred Crommelin ve. Jacob La Forge Acids for Slander, damages laid at \$10,000. This case was continued.

George W. Bruce sworn — Resides in the cirr is Street Inspector of the 18th Ward; held the office inner is May last; was present at the 4th and 6th Ward Goat is last, on a complaint of the Corporation against Mr. La Pay.

Mr. Sammons was Attemey for Corporation: delenant in a counsel; when Mr. C. was giving his testimon, I pass stood La Forge to say to Judge Sterling that that was than on counsel; when Mr. C. was giving his testimon, I pass stood La Forge to Judge Calesting that that was than who murdered Mary C. Rogers, and that he had been taken up for stanling clothing. And that he had been taken up for stanling clothing, and that he had been taken up for stanling clothing, and the stand, at the time, as a witness; there were living persons in Court; it was uttered loudly; if I imstake the Judge called him to order, and he repeated it a second unit; will not be possitive as to that.

Cross examined—I was standing about three fet for Cromelin, and seven or eight feet from La Forge; the lists that is the mon than La Forge; the lists that is the mon than La Forge, and he interrupted it trai; the Judge called him to order, and he interrupted it trai; the Judge called him to order, and he interrupted it trai; the Judge called him to order, and he interrupted with it is the mon than recollect whether he repeated, aftir as econd interruption, what he first said about Mar Ray.

Crossmein proceeded with his testimony after he first second interruption, what he first said about Mar Ray Taylor is conditioned by the said not say any thing about the clothes at first, backnow of. I was a witness against Mr. La Forge at the gray ruption; La Forge then said he had been arrested, of such this trai; he has a family. Mr. Crossmein mind.

James R. Gedney sworn — is Street Inspector of the 8th Ward Coar at the two shows he had been spoken, to bear them in mi

staspecione existed, but Mr. Brady would not allow the winds to answer.]

Randolph Noddemeyer sworn.—Live in Berlay street; have known Mr. Crommelin for some time. I saw known Mr. Crommelin for some time. I saw known Mr. Crommelin for some time. I saw known Mr. Crommelin's office: Mr. La Forge was write, standing before the door. He said "he had better back the old clothes." He spoke very distinctly, so back the old clothes. "He spoke very distinctly, so back the old clothes." He spoke very distinctly, so back the old clothes. "He spoke very distinctly, so back the old clothes." He spoke very distinctly, so back the old clothes. "He had better," &c. The Cross-excamence.—He did not say "you had being back the old clothes," but "he had better," &c. The was at No. 13 Broomes street; it is Mr. Crommelin's beams office, but I do not know whether marcantile or otherwise, but I do not know whether marcantile or otherwise had the did for 8 months, but not when he boarded with Mrs. Arm Nassun street. I do not know where old Mrs. Regent as "I believe there is no hed in his office; it is in the house; there were levants in the house; there were levants in the house. Ple was agent to be house and collect read in the house. Thomas Nash sworn — Resette at his his pain he pairs.

worked for Mr. La Forge used a letter from A filter the suit, that he ind received a letter from A what was said in Court; he told me that he made at the Court implicating Mr. C. in the murder of all He said he could prove it by the paper, and by one that saw it in the paper as well as himself; he said Court that Mr. C. had had stolen clothing in his he wished to let the Judge know the estimation of